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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/726,691

12/04/2003

Hideyuki Urita

2003-1754A

5651

513

7590

06/05/2006

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EXAMINER

MEHRPOUR, NAGHMEH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/726,691

Applicant(s)

URITA, HIDEYUKI

Examiner

Naghmeh Mehrpour

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. **Claims 13**, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hashimoto (US Patent 6,405,063 B1).

Regarding **claim 13**, Hashimoto teaches a digital codeless telephone comprising:

a home digital cordless system having a public telephone network mode for communication with another party through a public telephone network, and a cordless mode for communication (col 4 lines 25-59);

a first cordless hand set operable to call with a message having public telephone network mode for communicating with the other party through the home digital cordless system and the public telephone network, the cordless mode for communicating with the home digital cordless system through the cordless communication, and a transceiver mode for communicating through a transceiver communication (col 2 lines

40-51, col 10 lines col 11 lines 6-14). (As mention on the col 2 lines 40-51, the independence system or home system); and

a second cordless operable to change the public telephone network mode for communication with the other through the home digital cordless system and the public telephone network, the cordless mode for communicating with the home digital cordless system through the cordless communication, and the transceiver mode for communicating with the first cordless hand set through the transceiver communication (col 2 lines 40-51, col 10 lines col 11 lines 6-14). (As mention on the col 2 lines 40-51, the independence system or home system).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-12, 14-20**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hashimoto (US Patent 6,405,063 B1) in view of Vishwanathan (US Patent Number 6,996,414 B2).

Regarding **claim 1**, Hashimoto teaches a digital codeless telephone **having a transceiver mode and** that uses a public telephone network **mode, the digital cordless telephone (col 4 lines 25-59)**. Hashimoto fails to teach the cordless

telephone comprising a **first cordless hand set operable to call with a message having** a group identification code for public telephone network communication stations; and

a second cordless operable to change the public telephone network mode to the transceiver mode according to the message, wherein the second cordless hand set is made to prepare for receiving a call from the first cordless hand set through a transceiver communication. However, Vishwanathan teaches a first mobile hand set operable to call with a message having a group identification code for public telephone network communication stations (col 9 lines 54-67, col 10 lines 1-11); and

a second mobile operable to change the public telephone network mode to the transceiver mode according to the message, wherein the second cordless hand set is made to prepare for receiving a call from the first mobile hand set through a transceiver communication (col 10 lines 11-18, lines 37-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Vishwanathan with Hashimoto, in order to provide a system for group calling, wherein the voice data for group calling transmitted in a multicast session between two points.

Regarding **claim 2**, Hashimoto fails to teach a digital codeless telephone as claimed in claim 1, wherein a called party subaddress or a calling party subaddress is used as the message. However Vishwanathan teaches a digital codeless telephone as claimed in

claim 1, wherein a called party subaddress or a calling party subaddress is used as the message (col 12 lines 14-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Vishwanathan with Hashimoto, in order to provide a system for group calling, wherein the voice data for group calling transmitted in a multicast session between two points.

Regarding **claim 3**, Hashimoto teaches a digital codeless telephone **having transceiver mode and** that uses a public telephone network **mode, the digital cordless telephone (col 4 lines 25-59). Hashimoto fails to teach the digital cordless telephone comprising:**

a first cordless hand set operable to call with a message having a group identification code for public telephone network communication; and

a second cordless hand set having a memory for storing the group identification code for public telephone network with the first cordless hand sets is registered. However, Vishwanathan teaches a digital codeless telephone as claimed in claim 1, wherein **a first mobile hand set operable to call with a message having a group identification code for public telephone network communication (col 12 lines 14-30); and**

a second mobile hand set having a memory for storing the group identification code for public telephone network with the first mobile hand sets is registered (col 12 lines 14-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of

Vishwanathan with Hashimoto, in order to provide a system for group calling, wherein the voice data for group calling transmitted in a multicast session between two points.

Regarding **claim 4**, Hashimoto fails to teach the digital cordless telephone wherein a called party subaddress or a calling party subaddress is used as the message. However, Vishwanathan teaches a digital codeless telephone as claimed in claim 1, wherein a called party subaddress or a calling party subaddress is used as the message (col 12 lines 14-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Vishwanathan with Hashimoto, in order to provide a system for group calling, wherein the voice data for group calling transmitted in a multicast session between two points.

Regarding **claim 5**, Hashimoto inherently teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of first and second cordless hand sets has a display for showing information of the other party (col 9 lines 12-25).

Regarding **claim 6**, Hashimoto inherently teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of the first and second hand sets has a display for showing information of the other party (col 9 lines 12-25).

Regarding **claim 7**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of the first and second cordless hand sets through a private call station (col 12 lines 65-67, col 13 lines 1-20).

Regarding **claim 8**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of the first and second cordless hand sets has an information memory for storing information including a name, a telephone number and a electronic mail address (col 9 lines 53-64).

Regarding **claim 9**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the digital cordless telephone further has a private mode for a communication between the first and the second cordless hand sets through a private call station (col 12 lines 65-67, col 13 lines 1-20).

Regarding **claim 10**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the private call station is a home digital cordless system (col 2 lines 40-51, col 10 lines col 11 lines 6-14). (As mention on the col 2 lines 40-51, the independence system or home system).

Regarding **claim 11**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the digital cordless telephone further has a private mode for a communication between the

first and second cordless hand sets through a private call station (col 12 lines 65-67, col 13 lines 1-20).

Regarding **claim 12**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the private call station is a home digital cordless system (col 2 lines 40-51, col 10 lines col 11 lines 6-14). (As mention on the col 2 lines 40-51, the independence system or home system).

However, Vishwanathan teaches a first mobile hand set operable to call with a message having a group identification code for public telephone network communication stations (col 9 lines 54-67, col 10 lines 1-11); and

a second mobile operable to change the public telephone network mode to the transceiver mode according to the message, wherein the second cordless hand set is made to prepare for receiving a call from the first cordless hand set through a transceiver communication (col 10 lines 11-18, lines 37-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the above teaching of Vishwanathan with Hashimoto, in order to provide a system for group calling, wherein the voice data for group calling transmitted in a multicast session between two points.

Regarding **claim 14**, Hashimoto inherently teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the first cordless hand set is operable to call the second cordless hand set with

a message having a group identification code for the public telephone network; and the message includes one of a called party subaddress and calling party subaddress.

Regarding **claim 15**, Hashimoto inherently teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of first and second cordless hand sets has a display for showing information of the other party (col 9 lines 12-25).

Regarding **claim 15**, Hashimoto inherently teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of the first and second hand sets has a display for showing information of the other party (col 9 lines 12-25).

Regarding **claim 16**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein each of the first and second cordless hand sets has an information memory for storing information including a name, a telephone number and a electronic mail address (col 9 lines 53-64).

Regarding **claim 9**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the digital cordless telephone further has a private mode for a communication between the first and the second cordless hand sets through a private call station (col 12 lines 65-67, col 13 lines 1-20).

Regarding **claim 18**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the private call station is a home digital cordless system (col 2 lines 40-51, col 10 lines col 11 lines 6-14). (As mention on the col 2 lines 40-51, the independence system or home system).

Regarding **claim 19**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the digital cordless telephone further has a private mode for a communication between the first and second cordless hand sets through a private call station (col 12 lines 65-67, col 13 lines 1-20).

Regarding **claim 20**, Hashimoto teaches the digital cordless telephone wherein the private call station is a home digital cordless system (col 2 lines 40-51, col 10 lines col 11 lines 6-14). (As mention on the col 2 lines 40-51, the independence system or home system).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

7. Any responses to this action should be mailed to:

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naghmeh Mehrpour whose telephone number is 571-272-7913. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00- 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold be reached (571) 272-7905.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2617

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NM

May 24, 2006



MELODY VENTOUR
PATENT EXAMINER